

and guide for the soldier either on the field of battle or on post or detached service.

The first eleven chapters are devoted to human anatomy,—the best simple exposition of anatomy with which we are familiar. Subsequent chapters are upon bacteria, knots and bandages, dressings and applications. Then follow the chapters on accidents and emergencies. Among these are chapters on how to act in the presence of emergency; burns, bruises, and freezing; wounds; bleeding; sprains and dislocations; broken bones; foreign bodies; fainting; fits; smothering; poisons; death; emergencies on the battle-field; carrying the disabled; the care of the human machine, and sanitary suggestions. The book is provided with a good index, contains 208 illustrations, and is well bound in waterproof cloth.

It is because of such works as this that first aid instruction is able to gain such headway in schools and colleges. Practical teaching upon a foundation of anatomy and physiology, instead of the simple presentation of the naked facts, has met with the greatest favor. This book is adapted both as a text-book for students and as a practical book of ready reference for emergency use. We cannot but accord to it our warmest expressions of commendation.

JAMES P. WARBASSE.

ABDOMINAL PAIN: ITS CAUSES AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

By A. ERNEST MAYLARD, M.B.B.S.(Lond.), Surgeon to the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1905.

Inspired by the researches of Ross "On the Segmental Distribution of Sensory Disorders," by the paper of MacKenzie on "Some Points bearing on the Association of Sensory Disorders and Visceral Disease," and the very comprehensive treatise of Head "On Disturbances of Sensation with especial Reference to the Pain of Visceral Disease," this volume comes as an after-thought born of the application of these teachings in a large number of cases.

The introductory pages carry us over a familiar ground of the innervation of the abdominal parietics and viscera, concluding with "the correlation between the different parts of the nervous system, the splanchnic and somatic," emphasizing the teachings of Head that the somatic distribution of referred pain is not so much along the course of definite nerves, but that it corresponds to the cutaneous supply of segments of the spinal cord from which the posterior nerve-roots in part arise.

Six chapters are then devoted to a seriatim consideration of pain in affections of the solid and hollow viscera, and four chapters to the more commonly spoken of regional pain,—epigastric, umbilical, anterolateral, hypochondriac, lumbar, iliac and inguinal, dorsal and sacral.

Even with all the detail that the author enters into descriptive of the pain, we fail to recognize any material gain to our knowledge save an indexing of the varied character and distribution of the abdominal pain peculiar to the diseased organs. Where the author is dealing with an analysis of the spontaneous expression of pain, a rather frequent use of pain on pressure which we are wont to speak of as tenderness, is a thing apart. The differentiation of pain is so detailed at times that we hardly believe it practical to apply in the clinical analysis of disease. Here and there a clinical case is narrated with the operation necessitated, to bear out the correctness of the author's diagnosis.

On the whole, the subject-matter so exhaustively treated constitutes rather epicritical remarks of the author's extended and varied experience, and herein lies its real value.

In some concluding chapters the author narrates his methods of preparing the skin for laparotomy, which consists in making an incision with 20 per cent oleate of mercury preliminary to the usual toilet. The transverse incision of the skin is favored, and in some instances a like division of the rectus muscle. A long rest in bed extending over many weeks is advocated, and when rectal feeding is indicated none other than peptonized milk and saline solution with some opium is countenanced as efficient.

The frankness and simplicity in the narrative of this book afford us a helping hand in unravelling some of the mystery of abdominal pain.

MARTIN W. WARE.

ZUR CHIRURGIE DER URETEREN. By DR. M. ZONDEK. A clinical and anatomical study of 57 pages and 17 illustrations. Published by August Hirschwald, Berlin, 1905.

The demands for more conservative renal surgery have led to the investigation of the causes of surgical diseases of the kidneys. As a result of these investigations, ureteral surgery has arisen; for pathological conditions of the ureters play an important part in the causation and maintenance of surgical diseases of the kidneys.

In this monograph, Zondek has described the anatomical features of the ureters which have a bearing on ureteral surgery, their variations under physiological conditions, and also the pathological changes caused by ureteral abnormalities and diseases.

Zondek deplors the fact that in nearly all modern surgical and anatomical text-books the form of the ureter is either not mentioned or else incorrectly described. This hardly seems excusable, as the natural dilatations and constrictions of the ureter have been correctly described by several of the older writers, and especially because they play such an important part in pathological conditions of the ureter, and hence ureteral surgery.

The transition of the renal pelvis into the ureter may be a gradual process or sharply marked by a constriction, and forms the upper pole of the abdominal dilatation or spindle. The abdominal portion of the ureter (*pars abdominalis*) is usually dilated, forming a spindle which begins at the origin of the ureter from the pelvis of the kidney, and usually ends in a constriction at the pelvic brim, where the ureter bends over the iliac vessels. The pelvic portion of the ureter (*pars pelvina*) begins at the pelvic brim and ends at the bladder, where a constriction of the ureter is usually present, giving rise to a pelvic